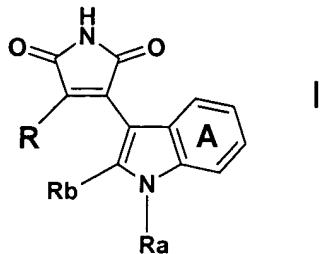


## **Listing of Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (previously presented) A compound of formula I

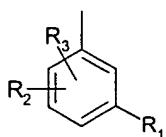


wherein

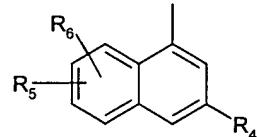
R<sub>a</sub> is H; C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl substituted by OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl or N(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>b</sub> is H; or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl;

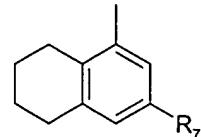
R is a radical of formula (a), (b), (c), (e) or (f)



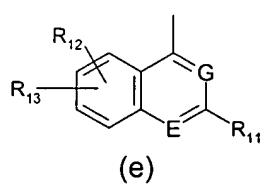
(a)



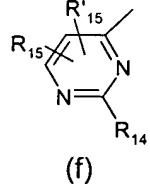
(b)



(c)



(e)



(f)

wherein

each of R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>14</sub> is OH; SH; a heterocyclic residue; NR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub> wherein each of R<sub>16</sub> and R<sub>17</sub>, independently, is H or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl or R<sub>16</sub> and R<sub>17</sub> form together with

the nitrogen atom to which they are bound a heterocyclic residue; or a radical of formula  $\alpha$



wherein X is a direct bond, O, S or NR<sub>18</sub> wherein R<sub>18</sub> is H or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, R<sub>c</sub> is C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene wherein one CH<sub>2</sub> is replaced by CR<sub>x</sub>R<sub>y</sub> wherein one of R<sub>x</sub> and R<sub>y</sub> is H and the other is CH<sub>3</sub>, each of R<sub>x</sub> and R<sub>y</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub> or R<sub>x</sub> and R<sub>y</sub> form together -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, and

Y is bound to the terminal carbon atom and is selected from OH, a heterocyclic residue and -NR<sub>19</sub>R<sub>20</sub> wherein each of R<sub>19</sub> and R<sub>20</sub> independently is H, C<sub>3-6</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-6</sub>cycloalkyl-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl optionally substituted on the terminal carbon atom by OH, or R<sub>19</sub> and R<sub>20</sub> form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound a heterocyclic residue;

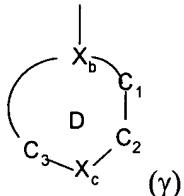
each of R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>12</sub>, R<sub>13</sub>, R<sub>15</sub> and R'<sub>15</sub>, independently, is H, halogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, OH, SH, NH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylthio, NHC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, N(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub> or CN;

E is -N= and G is -CH=; and

ring A is optionally substituted,  
or a salt thereof.

2. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein the heterocyclic residue as R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>11</sub>, R<sub>14</sub> or Y or formed, respectively, by NR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub> or NR<sub>19</sub>R<sub>20</sub>, is a three to eight membered saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring comprising 1 or 2 heteroatoms, and optionally substituted on one or more ring carbon atoms and/or on a ring nitrogen atom when present.

3. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 2 wherein the heterocyclic residue as R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>11</sub>, R<sub>14</sub> or Y or formed, respectively, by NR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub> or NR<sub>19</sub>R<sub>20</sub>, is a residue of formula ( $\gamma$ )



wherein

the ring D is a 5, 6 or 7 membered saturated, unsaturated or aromatic ring;

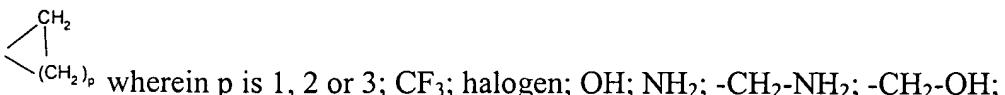
$X_b$  is -N-, -C= or -CH-;

$X_c$  is  $-N=$ ,  $-NR_f$ ,  $-CR_f^2$  or  $-CHR_f$  where  $R_f$  is a substituent for a ring nitrogen atom and is selected from  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl; acyl;  $C_{3-6}$ cycloalkyl;  $C_{3-6}$ cycloalkyl- $C_{1-4}$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl- $C_{1-4}$ alkyl; a heterocyclic group; and a residue of formula  $\beta$



wherein R<sub>21</sub> is C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylene or C<sub>2-4</sub>alkylene interrupted by O and Y' is OH, NH<sub>2</sub>,

NH(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl) or N(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub>; and R'<sub>f</sub> is a substituent for a ring carbon atom and is selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; C<sub>3-6</sub>cycloalkyl optionally further substituted by C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl;



piperidin-1-yl; and pyrrolidinyl;

the bond between C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> is either saturated or unsaturated;  
each of C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>, independently, is a carbon atom which is optionally substituted by one  
or two substituents selected among those indicated above for a ring carbon atom; and  
the line between C<sub>3</sub> and X<sub>b</sub> and between C<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>b</sub>, respectively, represents the number  
of carbon atoms as required to obtain a 5, 6 or 7 membered ring D.

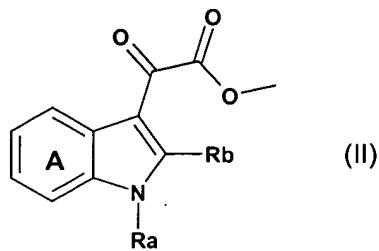
4. (original) A compound according to claim 3, wherein D is a piperazinyl ring optionally C- and/or N-substituted as specified in claim 3.

5. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1 wherein R is a radical of formula (e) or (f).

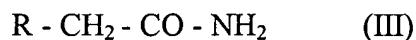
6. (canceled)

7. (original) A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 which process comprises

a) reacting a compound of formula II

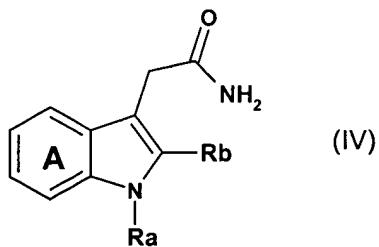


wherein R<sub>a</sub>, R<sub>b</sub> and ring A are as defined in claim 1,  
with a compound of formula III

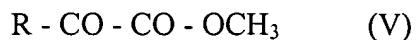


wherein R is as defined in claim 1,

b) reacting a compound of formula IV



wherein R<sub>a</sub>, R<sub>b</sub> and ring A are as defined in claim 1,  
with a compound of formula V



wherein R is as defined in claim 1; or

c) converting in a compound of formula I a substituent R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, R<sub>11</sub> or R<sub>14</sub> into another substituent R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, R<sub>11</sub> or R<sub>14</sub>

and, where required, converting the resulting compound of formula I obtained in free form to a salt form or vice versa, as appropriate.

8. (canceled)

9. (original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula I according to claim 1 in free form or pharmaceutically acceptable salt form in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier therefor.

10. (canceled)

11. (original) A method for preventing or treating disorders or diseases mediated by T lymphocytes and/or PKC in a subject in need of such treatment, which method comprises administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.